valley projects have also set up local seismic networks for specifc research and application requirements.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. On the basis of data of the past earthquakes and geological factors, the Bureau of India Standards has published a seismic zoning map (IS: 1893-1984) dividing the country into five zones. Zone V is the most vulnerable to earthquakes while zone I is the least prone. Zone V covers areas in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, U.P. Hills, Rann of Kutch, North Bihar, entire NE Region and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Zone IV largely covers the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, State of the Capital Region of Delhi, North U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim, Parts o Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Rest of the country falls under seismic zones III, II and I which are comparatevely less seismic. As per practice, the seismic zoning map is periodically updated. The seismic observatories are upgraded on continuing basis.

A specific project has been evolved for upgradation and expansion of seismic observatories for which World Bank has indicated its support.

(e) and (f) The earthquake data collected by the seimological observatories is used for scientific studies. Research is continuing to understand the mechansm of earthquakes. However, presently there is no technology available anywhere in the world to predict earthquakes in time, space and magnitude with reasonable degree of accuracy.

Use of garlic in pest control

2445. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a study conducted by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, garlic, used as preservative and for flavouring, can also be used in pest control management;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the use of garlic in pest control is likely to reduce the use of hazardous chemicals used in spraying on crops; and

(c) if so, whether Government have drawn any plan to popularise the use of garlic in pest control and reduce dependence on imported chemicals used in spraying; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER's OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) No uuch study has been conducted by CSIR. However, antibacterial effect of Garlic reported by BARC, Bombay, Loyola College, Madras, Central Rice Research, Institute, Cuttack and Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Madurai indicate that Garlic can be used for control of house flies, mosquitoes, insect pests of cotton and stored grains. Violatile fraction of Garlic oil, both natural and synthetic, have proved to be effectice in controlling paddy moth, pulses beetle, khapra beetle (for stored wheat grain) and rice moth.

(c) Techno-economic feasibility of such plans need to be gone into thoroughly before embarking upon the proposed substitution.

Bio-village development Project

2446. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are implementing "Bio-Village Development Projects";

(b) if so, the States or Union Territories where these projects are being implemented;

(c) whether UNDP assistance has been made available for these projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER's OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) A Bio-Village Pilot Project is being implemented by MS Swaminathan Research Foundation, Madras in three villages in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(c) and (d) UNDP ie extending supporting to the extent of US 4,97,307 (approximately Rs. 155 lakhs). An agreement was signed between Department of Economic Affairs, Planning Commission and UNDP on 21st July, 1994. The project period is five years, and the project is expected to become operational from 31st October, 1994.

CSIR Laboratories

2447. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) wheher it is a fact that the R&D Programme of the CSIR system of laboratories are categorized into four major groups (i) industry and economy oriented programmes, (ii) social programmes, (iii) basic research programmes and (iv) research support and technical services;

(b) what is the laboratory-wise current share of funds allocated to the CSIR for each of these four groups;

(c) what is the laboratory-wise current share of annual cash flow from the Government Departments (Central and State), public sector undertakings, private sector units for each of these four groups;

(d) what is the laboratory-wise current pattern of annual cash flow from the companies having foreign equity alongwith their names for each of these four groups;

(e) what is the current pattern of assigning of rights for knowledge and technology transfer to the companies with foreign equity; and

(f) which are the foreign companies, alongwith the names of projects/programmes, have been given the exclusive rights for technology/knowledgde transfer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Broadly the resource development by end objectives were directed during 1993-94 as follows:

Industry & economy oriented programmes	35%
Societal programmes	15%
Basic research programmes	15%
S&T services	20%
Infrastructure and human resource development	15%

However, allocations by CSIR are made laboratorywise with the directions that these percentages be kept inview while allocating fund for different programmes/projects. The laboratory-wise allocations for the year 1993-94 are placed at Statement.

(c) Laboratorywise current share of annual cash-flow for the year 1993-94 is placed at Annexure. (see Appendix 171, Annexure No. 38)